

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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matter in hand, and the result is the adoption of the resolution before mentioned.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening a report from the Committee on Roads, concerning the Central Park Commissioners in recommending the extension of the Park from 100th to 110th street, was presented, and laid over for future action. Reports recommending the appropriation of sums of money to various benevolent institutions were also presented and laid aside. A resolution appropriating \$500 to defray the expenses of defending the indicted ex-members of the Board in the Orphan Asylum land grant case, after some opposition, adopted by a vote of twelve to two. A resolution directing the removal of the ruins of the City Hall was referred to the Committee on Land and Police.

The Board of Councilmen were in session last evening, and received a large number of papers from the Aldermen, which were laid over for future action. A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to report to the Board the cause of the delay in repairing the City Hall. The Hudson River Railroad Company presented a remonstrance against the passage of a resolution imposing onerous conditions relative to the running of small cars. The Mayor vetoed a resolution granting permission to the owners of property on Eighty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues, to regulate and curb that portion of the street. He also returned, without approval, a resolution amending and changing the grade lines of Forty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues. The report of the Committee on Ordinances, recommending amendments in the ordinance regulating the Street Department, was called up and gave rise to considerable debate, and was subsequently laid over.

A young lawyer, named Charles Breton Leslie, was brought before Justice Osborn yesterday, charged with practicing a deception upon a lady in Brooklyn, by representing himself to be an agent of a law firm in New York who had charge of a suit in which said lady was interested. The accused, by the alleged deception, managed to ascertain all the facts and circumstances connected with the law suit, to the evident chagrin of the lady and her lawyers. The offence charged is simply a misdemeanor, and the Justice held the accused to answer in the sum of \$300, which was promptly forthcoming.

The investigation into the conduct of officer Baker, who permitted Dr. Gaillardet to escape from his custody, was concluded yesterday. The Recorder could not determine whether the officer had committed a criminal offence or not, but stated that he would not permit him to attend in the Court of Sessions while he was on the bench. A full report of the evidence is given in another column.

The will of Henry P. Legrand was admitted to probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The will was previously contested on the grounds of undue influence and incapacity in the testator to make his will, but the Surrogate decided to admit the will to probate, holding that the testator was competent to make and execute his will. Deceased was a practicing physician in the city of New York, and was possessed of considerable wealth.

The cotton market continued firm, and closed with a tendency to higher prices. The sales embraced about 600 bales, closing at 12c for middling uplands, while some sales were made at 12 1/2c. Flour was firmer, with a fair local and Eastern demand, while common and medium grades closed at a slight improvement. What was firm for good to prime qualities, while sales were light. Corn was in some better request and firmer, with sales of Western mixed at 70c, a 70c. Pork was in good demand for future delivery, with sales at the spot at \$17 3/4 to \$17 50 for mess, and \$13 50 a \$13 75 for prime, with sales for January, February and March on terms given in another place. Sugar was firm, with sales of about 700 hhds. and 1,000 boxes at rates given in another column. Coffee was firmer, with sales of 1,400 bags Rio and the remainder of a cargo of St. Domingo, for export, with 150 do. to the trade, all on terms given elsewhere. Freight was steady but engagements were tight.

**The Next Presidency—The Abolitionists Giving It Up.**

It appears that in all sections of the country, and among all parties and classes of politicians, the late remarkable speeches of Senator Seward and Senator Hammond on the political issues of the day are regarded as more clearly exhibiting the dangers which surround the great republican party of the North than all the other political developments of the last two eventful years.

In this connection, the article which we publish to-day on the "Signs of the Times," from the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, of this city, the central organ of the radical abolitionists, will be found somewhat interesting to the inquiring political reader.

We are told by this leading abolition organ, that notwithstanding the alarm which the Rochester manifesto of Mr. Seward has created among the organs of the republican party, it is what they have got to come to, for there is no other bond of cohesion that can keep their party together. This may be true; but if true, we may safely pronounce the speedy dissolution of the party, or its reduction to the abolition Presidential vote of Birney, Hale or Van Buren. Next, we are informed that Mr. Hammond takes the same view of the republican policy for 1860 as Mr. Seward, "and that as the forlorn hope of slavery, he lays down a platform on which the slaveholders and Mr. Douglas can stand shoulder to shoulder." But although our abolition contemporaries imagine that the whole South, after "much violence and many contentions," will "come to the same prudent conclusion, and cut humble pie as an oblation to Douglas and slavery at the congregation of Charleston," the fact remains that there may be a change in the whole order of things on both sides which will cast the negro agitation into the background.

Thus, in reference to 1860, we adopt the words of our radical abolition philosopher, and concur in his opinion "that there may be a reflex in the tide of public sentiment"—"that there may be yet another compromise on both sides at that acceptable year"—"that the republicans may not get courage enough to put Mr. Seward at their head, with the standard he has unfurled in his hand"—and that the slaveholders, on the other hand, may find the sins of Douglas too unpardonable to be wiped out." This, on both sides, is precisely what we think is most likely to take place—the rejection of both Seward and Douglas, the one for having betrayed himself too soon in the North, and the other for having betrayed the South and broken up the Northern democracy in his desperate "popular sovereignty" experiment of carrying water on both shores.

We hold, too, that in "the signs of the times" we may discover abundant symptoms foreshadowing a complete revolution and reconstruction of parties in the important interval to 1860—a revolution which will leave Seward and Douglas high and dry among the driftwood of a fresher that has subsided, and a reconstruction that will bring new men and new issues on both sides into the foreground. We have arrived at a crisis in the diplomatic complications of Spanish, Mexican and Central American affairs, and upon the incidental but paramount question of the maritime jurisdiction of the Gulf of Mexico, which, it appears to us, can no longer be evaded by our government. We are not, therefore, surprised to learn that upon this chapter of our foreign policy, the Administration at Washington is seriously

deliberating from day to day, in view of some definite line of action which will bring all this chain of entanglements to a practical American solution.

What may be the precise recommendations of the President to Congress in reference to Mexico, Central America, Cuba, or St. Domingo, we know not; but we apprehend that, whatever in the message may be recommended, such are the pressing necessities of Mexico and of Central America for some decisive policy on our part, that the difficulties and duties thus indicated are as likely to develop the absorbing issues of 1860 as anything else in the whole calendar of our foreign and domestic affairs. We believe, then, that the President, fully appreciating the exigencies of the day, his responsibilities and his true policy, will not fail to indicate the means and the measures best adapted to our part for the pacification and reorganization of Mexico, for the settlement of the Nicaragua imbroglio, and for the supremacy of our commerce, our influence and our authority in the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, and in the matter of those transits between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

In any event, from the diplomatic and legislative work thus foreshadowed, we may reasonably expect such developments and practical issues of agitation, by the year 1860, as will entirely overwhelm our internal slavery agitation, and all the aspirants and demagogues of every party who stand upon the rickety Kansas platform of "popular sovereignty," or by the bloody abolition instructions of the Rochester manifesto. But, again, the late financial revolution has left the monetary affairs of the government and the country in a condition demanding imperiously the immediate application of a comprehensive system of relief and reform. The necessities of the federal treasury are such that neither loans nor treasury notes will much longer afford even a temporary remedy. The President will doubtless appropriate a very considerable and impressive portion of his annual message to this important subject in all its ramifications. Congress will thus be compelled to consider the ways and means of relief for the past, and "security for the future," and thus, upon the money question and its appendages of tariffs, banks, corporations, bankruptcies, &c., a new schedule of political issues will probably be created, upon which we may have two or three great parties organized in season for the contest of 1860.

The Kansas agitation has done its work North and South, and is practically exhausted; "popular sovereignty" in the Territories is a humbug; Dred Scott is too much of an abstraction for party purposes; the extension of slavery into the existing Territories of the Union is interdicted by deserts, barren mountains, climate and production. The repeal of the Fugitive Slave law has been agitated and abandoned; and hence the proclamation of Seward of "an irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South, until slavery shall cease to be even in South Carolina. It was a bold and desperate move; but it has already failed. He must stand aside, and Douglas must be content to await the developments and abide by the new questions which will inevitably supersede the slavery agitation in the interval to 1860. If Kansas for four years has monopolized our party politics and governments, State and federal, surely the reconstruction of our financial and commercial fabric from the ruins of 1857, and our critical and important relations concerning Mexico, Central America, Cuba and the Gulf, will be sufficient to supersede the Rochester manifesto and the peculiar Kansas aspirations of Mr. Douglas for eight or ten years to come.

**THE CANDIDATES FOR CITY OFFICES.** But a few days yet remain for the voters of this city to decide whether the affairs of its government shall be entrusted to the hands of efficient and trustworthy officers, or to old hack politicians, ignorant porters and loafers and professional rogues. We have spread before our readers the names of all the candidates seeking office at the ensuing charter election, and have distinguished between those who pay taxes directly to the support of the government and those who do not. To-morrow we shall publish the occupations of all these candidates, in order that our readers may know who the individuals are who are claiming their votes, and may thus have an opportunity of exercising that discretion which the circumstances of the election imperatively demand. It should not be lost sight of that all these officers, however insignificant some of them may appear, are highly important as making a part of the machinery of our municipal government. The Comptroller, as the name of his office implies, controls the finance department, and directly disburses the public money by warrants issued to the Chamberlain, and he can prevent or connive at frauds, just as he is disposed. The Almshouse Governor has a voice in the disposition of large sums of money. The school officers have command over a million and a quarter of dollars and the entire educational system of our city, while the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen vote away all the money to be disbursed for every purpose of the city government, pass ordinances for the opening and regulating of streets, and have much to say in the increasing or reducing of our taxation.

The character, then, of every candidate for any of these offices should be carefully scanned, and no man who does not bear a good reputation, who is not faithful, intelligent and honest, should be voted for. This is simply the duty of every man who has a vote to give at the charter election next month.

**GENERAL PARK.** The admirers and well-wishers of this illustrious man will be rejoiced to find, from the account published in another column, that the injuries under which he is suffering are not of a character to inspire any serious apprehensions. The fears expressed yesterday of mortification setting in were not, as it now turns out, justified by a surgical examination. The nervous attack which at one period gave rise to this idea, was, it seems, an old affection to which the General is subject, and could not, therefore, be regarded as an unfavorable symptom of his accident. Since then he has enjoyed a good deal of refreshing sleep, and is now going on as well as his friends can desire. There is reason to hope that in a few days he will be completely restored to health, with the exception, of course, of the local effects of his injury, which will take some time to remove. His departure, therefore, although retarded, will not probably be delayed for more than another week. The people of Venezuela are looking forward so anxiously to his arrival, as the means of raising up their party differences and restoring peace and good government to their distracted country, that we feel sure the General will not allow any consideration but the direct prohibition of his surgeons to detain him a day longer than he feels able to

Extension of Diplomacy—A New Place for American Belles.

The recent developments of the policy of the barbarous nations—England, France, Russia and the United States of America—bid fair to make some magnificent additions to the diplomatic corps of Paris, London, St. Petersburg and Washington. The powerful and populous Oriental nations—China, Japan, Turkey and Persia—have at last succumbed, in a degree, to the innovations of the Western Powers, and through the persistence of European and American negotiators have been persuaded to commence the work of Orientalizing the Europeans and Americans by an interchange of the ideas, the products, the habits, manners and customs common to all parties. The labors of Mr. Townsend Harris, our Consul General in Japan, have put the crowning point upon the exertions of the diplomatists at Tien-tsin. This work of Mr. Harris, commenced with the railway, telegraphic apparatus, daguerotype materials, and other diabolical Western innovations left in Japan by Perry, and now concluded so well, provides, among other things, that there shall be a Japanese mission to Washington; and according to the Consul's account, the arrival of such a legation may be confidently expected before the end of the approaching year. The British Ambassador, Elgin, stipulated in the treaty of Tien-tsin that there should be a Chinese mission to London, and as Mr. Reed was careful to insert in his treaty that the United States should be treated in every respect as well as the most favored nation, it would seem to be quite certain that a representative of the Son of the Sun and Uncle of the Moon will, before many months have passed, be asked to dine at the White House, and shake his pigtail over the people of the United States in Congress assembled.

The Ottoman Porte, the legitimate representative of the Commander of the Faithful, hath likewise fallen away from the strict law which is laid down in the Koran. The Sultan of Turkey wears the trowsers of the Frank, dines the British Minister and wife in the sacred precincts of the harem, visits an American man-of-war, and desires that the Flag Officer of the squadron shall particularly report the fact to the President of the United States. It is further understood that, in view of the fact that many Americans are residing in the East, either for business or instruction or pleasure, and that our Oriental trade is becoming more and more important every year, the President will recommend to Congress in his next message the propriety of sending a mission to Persia, which courtly would undoubtedly be reciprocated in the highest style of Isphahan. So we may expect to see in Washington, before a great while, the diplomatic corps reinforced by representatives from China, Japan, Turkey and Persia, the four leading Eastern Powers, occupying, with regard to Asia, the position that England, France, Russia and the United States enjoy in the Western world.

The commercial importance of this movement is thoroughly understood. But the world is not altogether mercantile, and in the interchange of the thoughts of nations there are social and political problems, as well as the laws of trade, to be considered. The Eastern Powers regard us as barbarians. They would prefer to let us die in our ignorance; but, on the principle of anything for a quiet life, they submit to our pertinacity, and trust to Orientalize us. The Turk, however, has already become half a Parisian in his clothes, and looks admiringly upon a Yankee ship and a Yankee crew. Will it be so with the magnificence of Isphahan, of Pekin and of Jeddo? We shall see.

Whatever may be the result, the circumstances are curious enough. The Persian Ambassador to Paris brought only a modest suite of forty or fifty persons; but as we get further East the population becomes more dense, and men are counted by the hundreds of thousands. A Chinaman in high office never goes abroad officially without being followed by a train equal in numbers to a Fourth of July procession in a country village; and a Japanese Counselor of State travels about with a suite of ten thousand persons. Some general idea of the magnificence of Eastern potentates, even in this age, may be gathered from the foregoing facts; and one may imagine what an excitement the Chinese plenipotentiary, with all his feathers, buttons and tails, the Persian diplomat, with his splendid cashmires, and the Japanese, with his long train of followers, would make among our excitable people. Imagine the landing of the Japanese ambassador at the Battery, from one of our national ships, in full state. What a tremendous reception he would have! What an awful array of resolutions would be adopted by the Common Council! What scenes in the Governor's Room at the City Hall! What visions of fat jobs would dawn upon the brains of our virtuous municipal rulers! In fact, what a grand time we would have all round!

Again, the subject is of the highest import to the fashionable world. Latterly some of our prettiest, most distinguished and cleverest belles have found nothing good enough for them at home, and have tried the experiment of amalgamating with and annexing to eligible foreign Powers. Several European diplomats have carried off valuable prizes in the shape of Yankee wives; but the supply is not yet exhausted. There is a splendid opening for the deserted Ariadnes with the Oriental legations. All the persons attached to them will have fabulous wealth, of course; and as for pedigrees, they can go back nobody knows how many thousand years. Then they have such astonishing silks, such lots of gems, such ravishing cashmires, and such an extraordinary lot of pretty things of all kinds, which they will bring with them for presents, that the prospect is something magnificent. The beauty and intelligence of American women are universally acknowledged; why should they not captivate the Orientals? Who shall say that a Fifth avenue queen shall not reign in the gardens of Isphahan, or give the law in the imperial palace of Jeddo, or sport her *coiffe* with thirty-six ears in the sparkling waters of the Golden Horn, or introduce fashionable Christianity and crinoline at the same time in the first society of Pekin? It is a splendid chance for some of our feminine philosophers, and we have no doubt that they will go in for it with that enthusiasm which is always the forerunner of complete success.

**THE DRED SCOTT DECISION VS. POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.** The home organ of Mr. Douglas, the *Chicago Times*, among its leading articles defining the position of the "Little Giant" on the slavery question, since the Illinois election, has published the following explanation touching the invisible boundary line where the Dred Scott decision in the Territories gives way to "popular sovereignty." Mr. Douglas and his partisans

at home have evidently very little respect for the dicta of the Southern ultras, or the Chicago *Times* would not thus boldly re-affirm the footing of the Illinois democracy.

They support the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case in the sense that it guarantees to the owners of slave property an equality with the owners of other property in introducing it into the Territories; contending also that as slave property is thus placed on an equal footing with other property, like all other property, must be subject to all such local laws of the Territories as do not infringe upon the constitution of the United States; that slave property being thus placed on an equality with other property, it requires higher and further affirmative legislation for its protection and security than is afforded to other property, and the Legislatures of the Territory should decide not to discriminate in its favor to that extent, then the failure to obtain that higher protection than is afforded to other property is a *manifesto* tending to show that the property, for which the Democratic party have no remedy and are responsible.

In view of this difficulty to the Territorial slaveholders, several leading democratic organs and orators of the South insist that Congress shall provide a special code of slavery protecting laws for the Territories; but upon this point Mr. Douglas pleads Congressional non-interference. A nice case this for the Southern fire-eaters, involving a most beautiful abstraction, upon which they may break the bones of the "Little Giant" as upon a wheel. Will they do it? Who knows?

## THE LATEST NEWS.

**Our Spanish Washington Despatch.**  
THE SPANISH MINISTER'S REPLY TO THE DEMANDS OF SPAIN AGAINST MEXICO—REINFORCEMENT OF OUR SQUADRON IN THE GULF—PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE ARMY, &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1858.  
There is the best authority for saying that Senor Tassara, the Spanish Minister, has notified our government that Spain has no ultimate design upon Mexico in sending her fleets into the Gulf. Her object, he says, is the same as that of England and France, or any other nation—simply to protect her citizens and rights.

Orders have been sent to have the ship-of-war St. Louis, now lying at Brooklyn, fitted out as soon as possible. She, with all the vessels that can be spared, will probably be sent into the Gulf to look after our interests.

The report of the Secretary of War will exhibit a better and more satisfactory state of affairs than any that has emanated from that Department for many years. He is cutting down and reducing the expenditures, notwithstanding the immense drafts that have been made during the last year, Mormon war and all, and will bring them within five millions.

Gen. Scott, in his report, will, it is understood, recommend one or two additional regiments, to be used on the frontiers.

Commodore Stewart will shortly be relieved for a few months from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, by order of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Scales is here, selling the guillotine, and getting it ready for immediate action.

T. H. Moore & Co., of Buffalo, have received a contract for building a dam at Harper's Ferry, Va.

**THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER EXCHANGE.**  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1858.

The Secretary of State has not yet, as reported, demanded an explanation of the Spanish Minister concerning the object of that government in sending an armed force against Mexico, although a private interview with him was requested by Mr. Cass on, it is supposed, that subject.

Conflicting reports have been published concerning the objects of the recent departure of Judge, Rose and Ben McCulloch, both of Texas, for Sonora. The truth is, the former has been appointed Consul to Guaymas, and the latter accompanies him on business concerning himself, and in no manner connected with this government.

Information has reached Washington in such a form as to place the fact beyond question that a large number of Mexicans residing in Sonora have entered into a league to revolutionize that State with a view to its annexation to the United States.

A telegraphic dispatch from Mobile states that much excitement still exists in that city growing out of the refusal to grant a clearance to the *Alice Tainter*.

The financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury is now finally completed.

**The Indiana United States Senators.**  
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26, 1858.

The House this afternoon passed, by a vote of 51 to 46, the joint resolution passed by the Senate on Wednesday last, declaring the election of Messrs. Bright and Fitch to the United States Senate illegal, unconstitutional and void.

**News from Mexico.**  
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26, 1858.

The steamship *Tenacocha* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 21st inst.

Three Spanish and two French vessels of war had anchored at Sacrificios, and Admiral Renaud was daily expected with the rest of the French squadron.

General Trejos surrendered the Cañon of Perote on the 16th inst., after being reduced to starvation. His remnant of troops had arrived at Vera Cruz.

The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 18th inst. General Miramon had arrived there.

The liberals occupying Zacatecas and elsewhere had been successful.

Zalazaga was leaving contributions to repair the fortifications.

**Collision at Sea.**  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 26, 1858.

The schooner *James English*, for New Haven, with coal and iron, was run into, on Thursday, by the steamer *Pennsylvania*, from Richmond. The *Pennsylvania* escaped uninjured, but the schooner was cut on its starboard bow to the water's edge. She then ran ashore, and has since returned here for repairs.

**Fire at New Orleans—Child Burnt.**  
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26, 1858.

Two dwellings on Pryor's street, in this city, were destroyed by fire to-day. A child perished in the flames.

**Markets.**  
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.  
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26, 1858.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 90 1/2; Reading Railroad, 25 1/2; Morris Canal, 40 1/2; Long Island Railroad, 11 1/2; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42 1/2.

Cotton advanced 1/2c. Sales to-day 4,000 bales at 11 1/2c. 11 1/2c for middling. The sales of the week and up to 20.00 bales, 70.00, against 64.00 for the corresponding week of last year. The exports of the week total up 45,000 bales. Receipts at this port about 100,000 bales; 100,000 bales at all Southern ports, 64,000. Sales 200,000 bales at 16.00; 100,000